

would have swamped us with demands. As fast as we brought the relief money in it would have to go out again, and we had to give it up, I am very sorry to say.

"Now, about the cause which provoked the failure. I must say that the present tariff laws were not the principal causes of the crash, although the tariff legislation had its influence on the general situation. It was simply a case where the Clafin business was too big for the capital invested. Beyond that I cannot say just now. When the schedules are made up the direct causes will be made apparent.

"I can add that we shall save all of the stores under the head of the United Dry Goods Company. It would be unfair to give the standings of the various individual stores in the aggregate of the failure.

PLENTY OF MONEY AND CHEAP MONEY.

"Is there a shortage of money due to a business depression which prevented the raising of the money necessary?" was asked.

"No there is plenty of money and cheap money, too; it isn't that. It is the situation where people are without the confidence sufficient to guarantee the raising of the money. It was a case of getting it all or not at all. We could not get it, that was all."

The financier gave it as his opinion that another receiver will be added to the two already appointed.

Plans are working out for the throwing of the twenty-eight stores involved in the failure into the hands of the receivers. These stores extend from the Atlantic to the Pacific in most of the leading cities of the country. With the H. B. Clafin Company, founded in 1843 and for fifty years the leading house in the world, behind them, they have been considered the merchandise bulwarks of their respective communities.

The 3,000 banks scattered through the country which hold paper issued by the department stores and endorsed by the H. B. Clafin Company will be asked to deposit all the notes with a committee which is to work in conjunction with the receivers in this city. This committee and the receivers working in harmony will seek to take care of the notes in such a way that all the twenty-eight businesses can be kept in operation.

Many of the dry goods stores which have been unable to meet the notes held by the H. B. Clafin Company and the banks are located out in the wheat and corn country. Enormous crops are being harvested or are under way. To close these stores on the verge of a great boom would be suicidal.

MR. CLAFIN ISSUES A STATEMENT.

Mr. Clafin issued the following statement at noon today:

"The unprecedented shifting of trade centres in New York has caused great loss to many interests. In the case of the H. B. Clafin Company the upturn movement of business has seriously curtailed our wholesale profits and has compelled us to rely mainly on the profits from financing retail stores throughout the country. Their rapidly extending business has occasioned large capital requirements, which we have not been able to meet. A receivership has therefore become necessary pending a readjustment of the affairs of the company. A plan of reorganization for the H. B. Clafin Company will soon be presented which we hope will prove acceptable both to creditors and stockholders.

"The Associated Merchants Company and the United Dry Goods Companies are not themselves borrowers of money. They are in exceedingly strong financial condition and the success of their retail stores is assured."

This is a remarkable failure of a mercantile concern, inasmuch as the creditors are largely bankers and not merchants or manufacturers. For the purpose of conserving the assets and looking after the interests of the creditors there was formed today "The Clafin Endorsement Committee," which has the following members:

James F. Alexander, President National Bank of Commerce; Lewis L. Clarke, President American Exchange National Bank; Seward Prosser, President Liberty National Bank; Howland Davis of Blake Bros. & Co., bankers; E. A. Hamill, President Corn Exchange Bank of Chicago; Philip Stockton, President Old Colony Trust Company, Boston; C. W. Folds of Chicago and Festus J. Wade, President Merchants' Trust Company of St. Louis.

On behalf of the committee, James F. Alexander, the chairman, issued the following statement this afternoon:

"The H. B. Clafin Company discounted with banks in New York and sold through note brokers to banks throughout America a large amount of paper executed by corporations doing business in various cities. None of these corporations other than the H. B. Clafin Company had a store in the Borough of Manhattan.

"The committee is formed for the purpose of protecting the interests of the various banks holding the paper endorsed by the H. B. Clafin Company. It is hoped that if the holders of the notes will act promptly and conscientiously through the committee the situation will be very much improved and the committee will exert every effort to that end.

"No definite figures are available, but the committee is informed that the total liabilities are upwards of \$50,000,000. As figures become available the creditors will be duly advised."

HOW THE RECEIVERSHIP WAS REACHED IN COURT.

The bankruptcy proceeding was launched at the opening of the United States District Court today. Counsel for James C. Eames, Vice-President of the H. B. Clafin Company appeared in court and filed a suit in equity for the recovery of \$1,648, money loaned.

Counsel for H. B. Clafin & Co. admitted the debt and inability to pay it. This constituted an act of bankruptcy, according to papers promptly filed.

Judge Hand appointed Joseph B. Martindale of the Chemical National Bank and Frederick A. Juillard of No. 70 Worth street as receivers of the concern. The receivers gave bonds of \$500,000 each.

Immediately papers were filed which threw into bankruptcy the Defendant Manufacturing Company, a \$500,000 concern connected with the H. B. Clafin Company and engaged in the manufacture of underwear. The same receivers were appointed with bonds of \$50,000 each.

Mr. Eames in his equity suit asserted that the H. B. Clafin Company has outstanding obligations to the amount of several million dollars, which are now due and is further indebted for merchandise sold. It has a considerable floating indebtedness now past due, has not on hand sufficient money to meet its obligations and will not have sufficient funds under existing financial conditions to enable it to meet its immediately maturing obligations.

Mr. Eames, in addition, asserted that the Clafin Company's creditors are pressing their claims for payment, and as suits and executions are threatened seizure by sheriffs or other like officers and forced sales of property will compel the defendant company to close business. Such actions on the part of the creditors, Mr. Eames said, will cause irreparable injury and loss to the plaintiff and other creditors. He therefore asked the Court to appoint receivers to continue the business.

The H. B. Clafin Company and the Clafin family fortune were the nucleus about which grew first, in 1901, the Associated Merchants' Company, a Connecticut corporation with \$17,250,000 capital, which included many stores in which Mr. Clafin had a controlling interest, as well as the H. B. Clafin Company in a holding concern. The Associated Merchants' Company worked into practical operation a combination of his wholesale and manufacturing interests with retail stores, eliminating the jobbers' percentage.

Mr. Clafin owned outright and controlled a number of other stores, and in May, 1909, there was incorporated in Delaware the United Dry Goods Company with a capital of \$51,000,000. Into this company were thrown the Associated Merchants Company and a number of other stores, some of which were acquired from Mr. Clafin himself. The Associated Merchants had operated within a radius of an overnight trip from New York. The United Dry Goods Company was interested in stores clear across the continent. Until last year it paid 8 per cent. dividends and then only dropped to seven per cent. with the public explanation that the failure to rent the old McCree Building in Twenty-third street was cutting down the earnings.

OFFICERS AND DIRECTORS OF THE BIG COMBINATION.

The following are the directors of the H. B. Clafin Company of New Jersey, which is capitalized at \$3,000,000: John Clafin, President; Louis Stewart, Vice-President; George E. Armstrong, Secretary; Dexter N. Force, Treasurer; directors, Mr. Clafin, J. C. Eames, Mr. Force, Mr. Armstrong, Stewart W. Eames and Mr. Stewart.

The following are the directors of the Associated Merchants Company: Mr. Clafin, President; Moses Ely, Secretary; Louis Stewart, Treasurer; directors, Mr. Clafin, L. Stewart, Howland Davis, George F. Crane, Woodbury Langdon, John A. Stewart, Arthur L. Shipman, Basil W. Rowe. The late Alexander E. Orr was a director.

The Associated Merchants controlled H. B. Clafin Company, the James McCreey stores, the O'Neill-Adams store, C. G. Gunthers Sons, Stewart & Co. of Baltimore, the J. N. Adam Company of Buffalo and Habne & Co. of Newark.

Mr. Clafin is the president of the United Dry Goods Company, Louis Stewart is vice-president and treasurer, and George F. Crane is a director. The list of officers does not appear in the Corporation Directory. This company took over all of the Associated Merchants' holdings and added to them complete ownership of Habne & Co. of Newark, the Powers Mercantile Company of Minneapolis, the William Henger Company of Buffalo and the Stewart Dry Goods Company of Louisville. The Lord & Taylor house was bought in July, 1910.

John Clafin is president and director of the H. B. Clafin Company, Associated Dry Goods Company and the United Dry Goods Company.

MR. CLAFIN RESIGNS FROM FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS.

John Clafin resigned last January from the directors of all the financial institutions in which he was interested. He explained that his dry goods interests were so diversified as to require all his time and also that these interests compelled his frequent absences from New York.

He had been a director in the American Exchange National Bank, the United States National Bank, the National Bank of Commerce, the New York Life Insurance and Trust Company and the United States Trust Company. Although he has given notice of his intention to withdraw, he was re-elected a director of the National Bank of Commerce. He insisted on adhering to his resolution and the board reconsidered his action. Since January 15 Mr. Clafin has not acted as a director of any bank or trust company in this city.

At about the time Mr. Clafin resigned from the directorates of various banks the semi-annual statement of H. B. Clafin & Co. was issued. It showed a decrease in net earnings of \$2,940 in the six months ending Dec. 31, 1913, and a decrease in net earnings for the twelve months of 1913 of \$21,844. The surplus showed a loss equal to the decrease in net earnings.

NEW METHODS USED AND NEW MEN IN CONTROL.

The methods of doing business of the H. B. Clafin Company have been revolutionized within the last few years and dry goods and cotton goods trades have been buzzing with gossip about the old house. While John Clafin was in direct control of the firm the course of business pursued adhered closely to old fashioned and conservative lines that had come down from the days of the infancy of the concern.

As Mr. Clafin's interests became diversified he paid less and less attention to H. B. Clafin & Co. New blood was injected into the management and new systems were adopted.

For many years it had been the custom of H. B. Clafin & Co. and the H. B. Clafin Company to allow its salesmen to handle their own customers, irrespective of where the customer's business was located. These customers coming to New York to buy did not do business with H. B. Clafin Company. They did business with Mr. so-and-so, one of the Clafin salesmen.

New blood, new methods and "efficiency" standards changed this as well as many other customs of long standing. Customers coming to New York to buy were turned over to salesmen covering the "zone" in which the customer's store was located. Old salesmen unable to accommodate themselves to the new conditions dropped out. The office force was reorganized. To-day there is little in the personnel or business ways of the H. B. Clafin Company to remind one of the old order of things.

When the old employees went a great number of the old customers went too. A new credit system was adopted, as well as new systems of handling accounts. The graybeards of the dry-goods trade whispered ominously to each other as they noted the changes. To-day they are saying loudly:

"I told you so."

The following is a list of subsidiary stores of the Clafin Company:

BEDFORD COMPANY, Brooklyn, N. Y.

J. H. BACON & SONS, Louisville, Ky.

THE CANNON-KNOTT DRY GOODS COMPANY, Nashville, Tenn.

M. J. CONNELL COMPANY, Butte, Mont.

JOSLIN DRY GOODS COMPANY, Denver, Col.

THE SAIR COMPANY, Cincinnati, O.

KLIEBROS, Altoona, Pa.

LODGE & GAGE, Reading, Pa.

LYON DRY GOODS COMPANY, Toledo, Ohio.

GEORGE W. MALPIN COMPANY, Cincinnati, Ohio.

MCCREERY & CO., Pittsburgh, Pa.

MONTGOMERY-FAIR, Montgomery, Ala.

PEOPLES STORE CO., Tacoma, Wash.

ROOT DRY GOODS CO., Terre Haute, Ind.

SPRING DRY GOODS CO., Grand Rapids, Mich.

WHITE HOUSE COMPANY, Spokane, Wash.

J. B. WHITE & CO., Augusta, Ga.

H. BATTERMAN CO., Brooklyn, N. Y.

WAAT, RETTEW & CLAY, Norfolk, Va.

THOMAS O. WATKINS, LTD., Hamilton, Ontario.

HENNESSY COMPANY, Butte, Mont.

COPPER CITY COMMERCIAL COMPANY, Anaconda, Mont.

MCCREERY & CO., SOUTHWICK COMPANY, Seattle, Wash.

JONES STORE COMPANY, Kansas City, Mo.

LAZARUS BROTHERS, Wilkes-Barre, Pa.

THE HIGBEE COMPANY, Cleveland, O.

MERCHANTS' PROTECTIVE ASSOCIATION GETS BUSY.

At a meeting of the Merchants' Protective Association held after the announcement today of the appointment of a receiver for the Clafin Company, a committee of five was appointed to decide on the members of a committee of twelve to represent the merchandise trade in the receivership proceedings. The prime object of this committee to be appointed, however, will be to co-operate with the receiver for the purpose of preventing the absolute destruction and that of its subsidiary companies.

The receivers issued the following statement this afternoon:

"The duties of the receivers, from our point of view, are to conserve the assets of the concern whose affairs have been placed in their charge, and to use every effort to make the best possible adjustment, reorganization, settlement, or sale of the property, as the case may be.

"This matter is one of great magnitude, and it will be some time before the receivers will be able to obtain the necessary data which will enable them to make a comprehensive statement. J. B. MATTINDALE, FREDERICK A. JUILLARD."

The committee of five announced this afternoon the appointment of twelve which will handle the affairs of the commercial creditors of the H. B. Clafin Company. The remaining three will be selected to-morrow.

Following are the nine chosen: William A. Martindale, President of the Merchants' Association; W. D. Forrest Haynes, of Lawrence & Co.; William E. McKenney, President of the Merchants' Protective Association; Frederick W. Scherck, of McKenney Bros.; Edmund Wright, of Frederick Victor & Achels; Samuel C. Lumma, Secretary of the Eastern Millinery Association; Edwin H. Baker, of West, Baker & Co.; Frederick B. McDuffie, Treasurer of the York Manufacturing Co. of Boston, and C. Morton Whitman, of Clarence, Whitman & Co.

These nine representatives of the mercantile creditors conferred this afternoon with the committee of banking creditors. The two committees will work in harmony. No estimate has been made of the commercial liabilities of the H. B. Clafin Company.

The first auxiliary receivers to be appointed were named by Judge Hand in the United States Court in Brooklyn this afternoon. Charles A. Decker was made receiver of the Bedford Company, a Clafin concern, doing business at No. 1055 Broadway, Brooklyn. Clinton L. Rosdter was appointed receiver of H. B. Batterman & Co., the only other H. B. Clafin concern in Greater New York. This house is located in Broadway, between Flushing and Graham avenues, Brooklyn. Each of the receivers furnished a bond of \$50,000.

MONTGOMERY-FAIR, Ala., June 25.—The Montgomery Fair, a corporation affiliated with the H. B. Clafin Company interests, and the largest department store in Mobile, Alabama, filed voluntarily bankruptcy proceedings in the Federal Court here this afternoon. It was announced that Harry Danziger, general manager, and Leon Ashler, president, of the concern, will be appointed receivers, and that the store will continue business under the receivership until the Clafin difficulties have been adjusted.

HEARING TO-MORROW FOR TAXICAB ORDINANCE

Meeting Will Discuss Amendment Which Proposes to Put All Cabs on an Even Basis.

The General Welfare Committee of the Board of Aldermen of which Alderman Bush is Chairman will hold a meeting to-morrow to discuss the proposed amendment to the Taxicab Ordinance by the terms of which every hack hauling passengers for hire is to be made a public hack, subject to the regulations of the ordinance. President Barnard of the Mason-Seaman Taxicab Company and others opposed to the ordinance will be heard as well as License Commissioner Bell and those who favor it.

The object of the amendment is to put all the taxicabs in the city on an even basis. The Yellow Taxicab Company under the pretense of running a "private" livery, "has been defying the law and purporting to continue to do so by a subterfuge which has been found to fool the Board of Aldermen.

The amendment will be introduced in the Board next Tuesday. It is hoped it will be passed before summer adjournment.

Body of Drowned Sailor Found.

The body of a United States sailor, in whose pocket was an identification check marked "M. U. S. Colorado," was found floating to-day at the Brooklyn Navy Yard. The Colorado had not been at the yard for months.

4,000 FEDERALS KILLED BY REBELS AT ZACATECAS

Villa's Army Fights Four Days, Scaling Hill After Hill, to Capture Stronghold.

HIS OWN LOSS 500 DEAD.

Rebels Take Twelve Cannon, 6,000 Rifles and Nine Military Trains.

ZACATECAS, Mex., June 25.—The fiercest fighting on both sides and unusually high loss of life to both Federal and Constitutionalists, ended last night in the capture of Zacatecas by Gen. Villa's forces. It required four days of battle to take the Federal stronghold of Central Mexico.

The Federals under Gen. Medina Barron defended their positions stubbornly. But they finally were overborne by the forces of Gen. Villa and Gen. Natera. The Constitutionalists soldiers scaled hill after hill and mountain after mountain, killing and wounding thousands of Federals and suffering heavy losses themselves.

So far it has been impossible to obtain an accurate estimate of losses on both sides. The heaps of dead on the mountain sides and in the city bore testimony of the ferocity of the fighting. Gen. Villa estimates the Federal dead at 4,000 and the wounded at 2,000. He estimates his own losses at 500 killed and 800 wounded.

Gen. Villa was in the van of the attacking party. Five members of his staff, accompanying him, were wounded. The number of Constitutionalists officers killed or wounded was unusually great. Gen. Trinidad Rodriguez, one of the best of Villa's brigade commanders, was shot through the throat and is not expected to live.

The Constitutionalists in many cases had to advance on hands and knees, as those below on the steep inclines passed the rifles from hand to hand. These feats were accompanied under heavy machine gun fire. Nothing seemed to lessen the determination of Villa's troops, though the Federals had thrown up trenches and redoubts on all sides. Hill sides afforded no cover for the attacking troops.

The cordon of defense gradually narrowed until the last hills on the outskirts of the city fell into the hands of Villa's men.

Gen. Villa gave the following account of the battle:

"After four days' hard attacks to-day was the decisive one. The enemy, numbering 14,000, commanded by Medina Barron and five other generals, were defeated completely by my forces, which were aided effectively by Gen. Natera's men. Up to this moment we have five thousand prisoners, twelve cannon, nine trains, two carloads of rifle ammunition and cannon shells and nearly six thousand mauler rifles and a large quantity of provisions and other munition of war.

"The enemy, who escaped, went in the direction of Aguas Calientes, after dynamiting the post-office, the State Treasurer's office and the stamp revenue buildings. The explosions killed many of our men and destroyed part of the city. The dead of the enemy number about 4,000 and 2,000 wounded.

"On our part we cannot tell the losses of the battle, which lasted for five consecutive days; but I think there are not more than 500 dead and 800 wounded. Among the latter are Gen. Herrera and Rodriguez, who were

severely wounded. Our artillery operated splendidly. The Federals destroyed every fort, the last being El Grillo."

Five generals accompany Barron in his retreat toward Aguas Calientes, where, it is believed, the forces of Gen. Huerta are preparing for another desperate struggle. It is reported, without confirmation, that the Federals under Gen. Jose Refugio Velasco have evacuated San Luis Potosi and are hurrying toward Aguas Calientes, where Gen. Joaquin Maas is also said to be mobilizing his forces.

According to statements by Constitutionalists officials, Villa ordered a general assault on Zacatecas Tuesday morning, and 19,000 rebels responded to the call. All day long the battle raged between the Constitutionalists stormed the heights of Sierra La Bufa, the strategic point in the city's defense. There had been planted the principal artillery of the garrison, and it was these guns which had hurled back, shattered, the attack delivered ten days ago by Gen. Panofel Natera and the Aguilera brothers.

WILSON IS PLEASED AT VILLA'S SUCCESS; HOPEFUL OF PEACE.

WASHINGTON, June 25.—After a conference with Secretary Bryan, President Wilson authorized the statement to-day that the outlook in the Mexican situation was more promising than it had ever been before.

Administration officials made no effort to conceal their pleasure over the reports of the taking of Zacatecas by Gen. Villa. It was admitted that, in the view of the Administration, the victory at Zacatecas increases the importance of Villa in the Constitutional fight.

Confidence that Constitutional representatives will work with the Huerta delegates was expressed by officials close to the President. It was intimated that the influence of Villa was expected to have an important part in the decision of that question.

A report was current to-day that Herbert J. Brown of Washington had been sent to Mexico by President Wilson to confer with Gen. Carranza, but there was no official confirmation.

SIEGEL AND VOGEL GET CHANGE OF VENUE.

Accused Merchants to be Tried in Geneseo, Livingston County, Probably in October.

Following arguments before Supreme Court Justice Blanchard in his chambers at noon to-day it was announced that Henry Siegel and Frank Vogel of the defunct Siegel companies will be tried in Livingston County, Geneseo, about twenty miles from Rochester, is the county seat.

A change of venue was granted the two accused men on the plea of their counsel, John B. Stanchfield, some time ago by Justice Blanchard. To-day District Attorney Whitman and Mr. Stanchfield appeared before the Justice for arguments over the selection of a scene for the trial.

Mr. Stanchfield argued in favor of shifting the trial to Steuben County, but declared afterward his only reason was because it was a larger county than Livingston. The District Attorney, since it was decreed the trial could not be held in New York, was in favor of the place finally selected. No date for the trial has been set. This will be determined later, although it will be some time in October, according to the District Attorney.

Siegel and Vogel were indicted on fourteen separate counts following the crash of the Siegel companies and banking establishments early this year, the charges including grand larceny, fraud relating to bills of credit and violation of the banking law in accepting deposits after knowing the store bank was insolvent.

Ex-Champion Heavyweight Dead.

RED BANK, N. J., June 25.—James Kelly, better known as "Australasian Kelly," heavyweight champion of Australia in 1907, died of dropsy last night at his home in Frenau, near here, aged ninety-two years old. He is credited with fighting the longest battle on record, 101 rounds, which took six and one-half hours in Australia, and won the decision.

40 ACRES OF FIRE PUT MANY IN PERIL IN SALEM, MASS.

Flames Sweep Through City, Causing \$1,000,000 Loss—Twenty Reported Missing.

SALEM, Mass., June 25.—Fire that broke out in the Korn Leather Company's factory this afternoon burned over an area of forty acres in the leather manufacturing district and at 4 o'clock was still spreading. The loss was then estimated at \$1,000,000. There were many narrow escapes from the several manufacturing establishments destroyed and a child is believed to have been burned to death. There were no other known fatalities, although twenty girls were reported to have been trapped in the Korn factory.

Three hundred operatives were in the factory when the fire broke out and many of them barely escaped death in the rush to safety. Charles Lee received probably fatal injuries in jumping from a third-story window.

A stiff wind and low water pressure aided the spread of the fire. The local fire department was unable to cope with the flames and aid was called from Boston, Lynn and other cities.

Four companies of militia were called out to the aid of the police in handling the thousands who flocked to the scene.

The fire followed a terrific explosion in the Korn factory. A high north-west wind drove the sparks and embers over the southern section of the city and many buildings caught fire. An hour after the outbreak of the fire the Korn factory and the factories of the Marr Leather Company and the Dane Machine Company, in the rear of Boston street, were in ruins and the big four-story factory building of the Carr Leather Company on Pope's Court, the Keefe Leather Company's three-story building and many houses on the east side of Boston street had been destroyed.

The smoke was so dense and the heat so great that the fire fighters could not approach within 400 yards of the blazing structures.

The building of the Way Leather Company and four other leather factories, several small business houses and twenty-five homes were burned. All the buildings on the west side of Boston street, from Putnam street south to those on May street, were burned flat and a large number of buildings on Essex street, from Boston street to Highland avenue, were destroyed.

SECOND TAXI STRIKE WILL NOT BE CALLED

Men Assured That Unbiased Manager Will Be Appointed to Succeed Holsworth.

The threatened taxicab strike, which would have been the second in a week experienced by the Mason-Seaman Transportation Company, which took over the Yellow Taxicab Company, will not be called. The men of the Yellow company who had demanded the reinstatement of General Manager Percy Holsworth who resigned to end the strike started against him Monday by the Mason-Seaman drivers, were assured that Mr. Holsworth had left voluntarily and would take another position. They were assured too that his successor would be an unbiased independent man not connected with the Mason-Seaman concern prior to the combination and one who would accord to them the same treatment he dealt out to the Mason-Seaman men.

These assurances were given by Treasurer Rockwell, former president of the Yellow company, and had the endorsement of President William H. Barnard.

The committee which met the officials reported back to the men who were waiting in the meeting room on the third floor of the garage building at Forty-ninth street and Eighth avenue, and although a few favored a strike the vote against it was overwhelming.

TWO NATIONS WILL PROTECT MEXICAN MINING PROPERTIES.

WASHINGTON, June 25.—An agreement has been made between the United States and Great Britain to protect mining properties in Mexico similar to that made to protect the oil interests.

Can Wed Relatives by Marriage.

PARIS, June 25.—The French Senate today adopted without debate a bill allowing brothers-in-law and sisters-in-law to marry. The measure previously had been passed in the Chamber of Deputies.

ROYAL LENTILS

Like beans and peas—the most nutritious vegetable known. 10¢ Small Can Cooked—ready to serve. Large Cans—palatable, with a distinct flavor.

W. Wertheimer

DEPARTMENT STORES, INC. Announce the Opening of Their Third Establishment THE 181st St. Department Store Near St. Nicholas Avenue 4A Saturday, June 27

SPECIAL SALES In all departments have been prepared for the occasion, and are now displayed in our show windows.

A Chain of Stores Worth Knowing Eighth Avenue Amsterdam Av. 181st Street At 140th St. At 162nd St. Near St. Nicholas Av.

IN 2800 STORES WAW-WAW MUSTARD

Just as good as Mustard can be. Try it and know what the best is like. 10 ounces cents

FOR THE FEET

in hot weather your feet are sore and itchy. Use BORLIC and you will find relief. It is a powerful antiseptic and disinfectant. It kills all bacteria and germs. It is the best remedy for all foot ailments. It is sold in all drug stores.

100 REWARD

to any person who will give information leading to the arrest and conviction of the person or persons who have stolen the property of the City of New York.

DIED.

O'REILLY, On June 24, 1914. JOHN O'REILLY, beloved husband of Catharine O'Reilly (nee Ryan), native of Ruff, County Limerick, Ireland. Funeral taken place from his late residence, 1114 Madison st., Hoboken, on Saturday 9 A. M., thence to Our Lady of Grace Church, where a high mass will be offered for the repose of his soul at 9.30 A. M. Interment Calvary Cemetery.

KELLY, On June 23, at Geneva, N. Y. FLORENCE M. KELLY, beloved wife of Frank Kelly and daughter of Thomas and Elizabeth Fleming. Funeral from her parents' residence, 517 West 51st st., on Friday morning at 10 A. M., thence to the Church of the Sacred Heart, West 51st st., where a requiem mass will be offered for the repose of her soul. Burial Calvary.

LOST

LOST A small black and white dog, about 10 weeks old, with a white spot on its chest. If found, please return to 100 West 10th St., New York City.

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